

## Notes to tables

### South African Reserve Bank – Table S–3

The column for overnight loans has been discontinued. Overnight loans to banks were relevant under the accommodation system used before the introduction of the repurchase system in March 1998, but have since become redundant.

### Corporation for Public Deposits – Tables S–4 and S–5

The categorisation has been revised to show balance sheet items that have become analytically more relevant. On page S–4 the redundant column for deposits by the Public Investment Corporation has been merged with deposits by public corporations. On page S–5 categories for call deposits, promissory notes and negotiable certificates of deposit have been introduced. Bills and other public-sector investments have been merged into the column for other public-sector securities. Owing to the improved categorisation, *other assets* have been reduced accordingly.

### Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa – Tables S–16 and S–17

On page S–16 the redundant columns for other short- and medium-term deposits and for long-term deposits have been merged with the still relevant call deposits category into one total column for deposits. On page S–17 the redundant column for short-term loans to control boards has been merged with that for loans to co-operatives.

### Consumer prices – Tables S–136 to S–139 and S–152

Statistics South Africa introduced a new consumer price index (CPI) with the publication of the price data for January 2009. Items were reweighted, the index was rebased and a number of methodological changes were implemented. The CPI for all urban areas has become the new headline measure tracking changes in the prices of consumer goods and services. It has replaced both the previous official inflation-target measure, CPIX<sup>1</sup>, and the previous headline measure of consumer prices, namely the consumer price index for metropolitan areas.

In the new CPI the items in the consumption basket are grouped together and presented according to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP), which has replaced the previously used International Trade Classification.

With the analytical focus now clearly on the new CPI for all urban areas, Tables S–136 and S–137 will henceforth capture the indices of seasonally adjusted goods and services prices for all urban areas, disaggregated according to COICOP. Similarly, Tables S–138 and S–139 will capture the year-on-year percentage change in goods and services prices for all urban areas, also disaggregated according to COICOP.

The CPI for metropolitan areas only is no longer the headline measure of consumer prices and, accordingly, is no longer published in Tables S–136 and S–138.

In Table S–152 the rates of change captured as key information on consumer prices have been amended to focus on key components of the CPI for all urban areas, while the series covering metropolitan areas only have been discontinued.

<sup>1</sup> Consumer price index excluding mortgage interest cost for metropolitan and other urban areas.